Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in selected ownerships for Delaware, 2010

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Parts	870	31.2	10	3.9
private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	20	0.6	34	23.3
private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	0.6	34	23.3
private industry	2 Trunk	650	23.2	9	4.3
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	100	3.5	15	9.7
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	480	17.4	7	4.8
private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	170	6.2	5	7.5
private industry	231 Lumbar region	280	10.2	13	6.0
private industry	232 Thoracic region	20	0.8	8	20.2
private industry	24 Abdomen	30	1.0	26	17.7
private industry	25 Pelvic region	30	0.9	7	18.3
private industry	254 Groin	30	0.9	7	18.7
private industry	3 Upper extremities	100	3.5	20	9.8
private industry	31 Arm(s)	30	1.3	6	16.0
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	40	1.3	30	15.9
private industry	33 Hand(s)- except finger(s)	20	0.9	37	19.1
private industry	4 Lower extremities	60	2.0	17	12.7
private industry	41 Leg(s)	50	1.7	24	13.7
private industry	412 Knee(s)	40	1.5	27	14.7
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	50	1.8	26	13.2
local government	All Selected Parts	160	86.2	19	6.7
local government	2 Trunk	110	57.2	19	8.8
local government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	30	15.3	23	18.4
local government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	70	36.9	19	11.4
local government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	30	15.1	26	18.6
local government	231 Lumbar region	40	20.5	2	15.8
local government	3 Upper extremities	20	10.1	18	22.9
local government	8 Multiple Body Parts	20	8.8	62	24.6
state government	All Selected Parts	60	31.6	12	9.3
state government	2 Trunk	40	18.6	13	12.8
state government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	30	13.7	13	15.2
state government	231 Lumbar region	20	10.5	13	17.5
state government	3 Upper extremities	20	7.5	12	20.9

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:
(N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 07, 2011